THE FORMS OF ADDRESS OF TAMANG AND ENGLISH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Language
Education, University Campus, Kirtipur
In Partial Fulfillment of the Master's Degree in
English Language Education
(Specialization in English Education)

By **Jhapta Bahadur Tamang**

Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
2007

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DEDICATION TO MY PARENTS AND MY NEPHEW KARUN YONJAN

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ABSTARCT

This thesis entitled "The Forms of Address of Tamang and English: A Comparative Study" makes a comparison of the address forms used in the Tamang and English languages. The major objectives of the research is to identify how the native speaker of the two languages make choice of the forms of address, the words used to address somebody in speech, keeping in mind various factors like age, sex, relation, social setting, culture etc. related to addressor and addressee. The study makes a comparison on the forms of address used for consanguineal relations, affinal relations and social relations including strangers, friends, teachers and students, people holding political, judicial and ecclesiastical positions, professionals like officer, doctor, nurse, and other persons in the Tamang community. The data was collected from thirty native speakers of Tamang in Makawanpur district using stratified random sampling procedure. The sources of data for the forms of address in English are based on the previous research carried out in the Department of English Education, encyclopedias, etc. The researcher has found out that the Tamang language is richer in the forms of address compared to English as it contains the forms that are not found in English like 'ganba', 'dimla dabo', 'mheme, 'coho', 'lama', 'sebu rho', 'mhe dopta', 'naŋba'. The systems of addressing people in the two languages differ in most of the cases. Usually, kinship terms have addressive use in Tamang but first names are more prominent in English.

This thesis contains four chapters; The first chapter contains general background, review of the related literature, objectives of the study, significance of the study and definition of the specific terms.

The second chapter is related to the methodology, which deals with sources of data, population of the study, sampling procedure, research tools, process of data collection and limitations of the study.

Similarly, the third chapter comprises analysis and interpretation of the data obtained.

Finally, the fourth chapter contains the findings of the study, recommendation and pedagogical implication of the study based on the findings.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

% : Percentage

Bro : Brother

Dr. : Doctor

Dr. LN : Doctor plus last name

e. g. : For example

Father LN : Father plus last name

FN : First Name

e FN : e plus first name

oh FN : oh plus first name

FN sir : First Name plus sir

FN miss : First Name plus miss

Hus : Husband

i. e. : That is

LN : Last Name

FN ra^h : First Name plus ra^h

r^ho FN : r^ho plus first name

MN : Multiple Naming

Mrs. : Mistress

Mr. LN : Mister plus last name

No. : Number

Sis. : Sister

T : title

TLN : Title plus last name

FNT : First Name plus Title

CA : Contrastive Analysis

L1 : First Language

L2 : Second Language

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